



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

27.11.1996 Bulletin 1996/48

(21) Application number: 90916579.7

(22) Date of filing: 11.10.1990

(51) Int Cl.⁶: C12H 1/04

(86) International application number:
PCT/US90/05858

(87) International publication number:
WO 91/05485 (02.05.1991 Gazette 1991/10)

(54) **IMPROVED BEER PROCESSING AND COMPOSITION**

VERBESSERTE BIERBEHANDLUNG UND -ZUSAMMENSTELLUNG

TRAITEMENT ET COMPOSITION AMOLIOREE DE BIERE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

(30) Priority: 12.10.1989 US 420502

(43) Date of publication of application:
25.09.1991 Bulletin 1991/39

(73) Proprietor: PQ Corporation
Valley Forge, PA 19482 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• BERG, Kenneth, A.
North Wales, PA 19454 (US)
• WITT, Reinhard, H.
Wyncote, PA 19105 (US)
• DEROLF, M., Robert
Pottstown, PA 19464 (US)

(74) Representative: Kraus, Walter, Dr. et al
Patentanwälte Kraus, Weisert & Partner
Thomas-Wimmer-Ring 15
80539 München (DE)

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Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted
after the application was filed and not included in this
specification

EP 0 447 542 B1

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Description

Compositions comprising silica gel reacted with metal ions provide improved chillproofing and processing of beer and other brewed beverages. The compositions provide processing advantages with most beers but are especially useful in treating the so-called high malt beer and other beers that are known to be difficult to chillproof.

The term "beer," as used in this specification and claims, includes many types of brewed beverages. Such beverages include lager, Pilsner, Dortmund and Munich beers. Other such beverages are ale, porter and stout.

Beer and other beverages brewed from grains are complex solutions containing numerous organic solutes. Some of these compounds undergo reactions depending on how and how long the beverage is stored. One troubling reaction is the development of haze on aging and chilling. This haze is objectionable to consumers of the beverage.

A number of methods and products have been developed to remove sufficient of the haze former to prevent its formation. These methods or products are used before bottling and include the use of various adsorbents such as silica hydrogels and/or xerogels; calcium, aluminum and magnesium silicates; several types of clays or minerals; and mixtures thereof. U.S. Patents that disclose such art include Patents 3,163,538; 3,251,693; 3,436,225; 3,617,301; 3,940,498; and 3,958,023. U.S. Patent 4,797,294 discloses a combination of silica gel and magnesium silicate as an effective chillproofing agent for some beers.

Not all beers are equally easy to stabilize against chill haze formation. Slat, "MBAA Technical Quarterly" 12, 4,243-248 (1975), teaches that some beers can be stabilized with 0.5-0.9 kg (1 to 2 pounds) of polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVPP) and 1.4-1.8 kg (3 to 4 pounds) of silica gel for each 117 hl (100 bbls = 100 barrels) of beer. More difficult beers require 1.4-1.8 kg (3 to 4 pounds) of PVPP and 1.4-1.8 kg (3 to 4 pounds) of silica hydrogel for each 117 hl (100 bbls) of beer for effective stabilization.

It is an object of this invention to provide a chillproofing agent that is effective in beers that are difficult to treat and that can be used with shorter contact times or in lower doses for beers that are easier to chillproof. It is also an objective of this invention to provide a method and product that do not involve PVPP in chillproofing higher malt beers.

The chillproofing composition of our invention is prepared by reacting certain alkaline silica gels with metals. Such compositions are exceptionally effective in chillproofing all beers, but are especially useful for beers which have previously required a combination of silica gel and PVPP to stabilize. The metal ion is reacted with or sorbed on the silica gel to provide a uniform distribution of the metal in the pores and on the surface of the silica.

The composition of our invention is added to the beer before bottling. Contact continues for a time sufficient to adsorb the chill haze components and provide the degree of stabilization required. Use of the composition of our invention allows processing of most beers at lower dosages or at shorter contact times than required when silica hydrogel is used. High malt beers can be processed without the use of PVPP.

The increased chillproofing activity of the product made by our process has not been predicted by the prior art that discloses various siliceous agents that contain metals. The prior art discloses blends of silica gel and magnesium silicate which have only slightly higher chillproofing activity than silica gel alone in difficult to stabilize high malt beers. Our product, which contains sorbed or exchanged multivalent ions, is extremely efficient in chillproofing such beers. Indeed, the metal must be introduced into our products as described, as other ways of providing metal do not provide the desired chillproofing activity. If a silica gel suspended in a solution of metal salt is used for chillproofing, the desirable behavior of our product is not realized. If a metal silicate is introduced into a silica hydrosol, the chillproofing activity of the resulting gel is lost.

The composition of our invention is a silica gel wherein metals, especially those with multivalent ions, are reacted with or sorbed on the gel. Our composition is characterized by a uniform distribution of the metal in the pores and on the surface of the silica. Our composition is further distinguished in that the metal is not in the form of large precipitates of metal oxide that block the pores of the silica, nor is metal oxide precipitated around the particles of silica.

The first step in forming the composition of our invention is the partial neutralization of a sodium silicate or potassium silicate solution to form a silica hydrosol. We prefer to neutralize 60 to 85% of the alkali metal present in the silicate solution. A most preferred embodiment is to neutralize 70 to 80% of the alkali metal in the silicate solution. This hydrosol is allowed to set to a hydrogel. The hydrogel is slurried with a solution of a salt of a multivalent metal and an acid, the pH and concentration of said solution being such that the metal reacts readily with the silica hydrogel, but does not precipitate. The silicate may be completely neutralized or induced to gel with an excess of acid and washed if the gel is adjusted to an alkaline pH prior to treating with the metal solution.

Multivalent metals used to prepare the compositions of our invention are those which can react with the silica surface in a reversible manner. In other words, the metal ion must be capable of sorbing or desorbing from silica in response to changes in pH and/or concentration. Among useful metals are aluminum, calcium, magnesium, nickel, barium, manganese, copper and mixtures thereof. The metal can exist in the solution as the ionized form of a metal salt. The metal can also be present as a complex. We use halides, phosphates, nitrates, sulfates, acetates or oxalates as counter ions to the metal ions in solution. The concentration of the metal ion in solution should be sufficient to promote reaction of the metal with the silica but not favor precipitation or aggregation of metal species. The concen-

tration of the metals as the ion should be more than about 0.3% by weight but less than about 10% by weight. We prefer 3 to 7% by weight.

The pH of the metal ion solution must be controlled and may be adjusted during the reaction of the metal with the silica, and the pH-adjusting agent may be any that can achieve and maintain the required pH value in solution while the solution is exposed to silica. Acids, bases and various buffers can be used. For most metals the pH should be maintained at a value of about 7 to 10.5; we prefer 8 to 9.5.

The reacted gel is separated from the spent solution by any convenient method. The product is washed to reduce salt concentration. The product is then dried and milled to finish the process.

The preparation of our product can be described in further detail with magnesium as the metal. Silica hydrosols are prepared by simultaneously and instantaneously mixing aqueous solutions of acid and sodium silicate. The concentrations and flow rates or proportions are adjusted so that the hydrosol contains 8 to 12% SiO_2 and so that only 60 to 85% of the sodium is neutralized. Such hydrosols gel rapidly and can be allowed to gel in a mass and then crushed to form particles for further processing. In one embodiment the hydrosol contains about 10% SiO_2 , has a pH above about 8 and gel in a matter of seconds or less. Such a hydrosol can be formed into spheres by spraying in air.

The gel particles are contacted with an aqueous solution of a magnesium salt such as MgSO_4 for a period of time sufficient to replace the unreacted sodium on the surface of the silica with magnesium. The contact time can be 1 to 6 hours. The gel is then washed, dried and milled to provide the desired moisture level and particle size. The particle size should average 10 to 40 microns.

Another process embodiment of the process to prepare the product of our invention involves the preparation of a silica gel wherein the hydrosol has a neutral or acid pH value. Sufficient or more than sufficient acid is added to neutralize all of the sodium present in the silicate. The resulting gel is washed to remove some salts and excess acid. Then an alkaline solution such as NaOH is added to the silica gel slurry to provide a pH above about 8, preferably between about 8.3 and 9. This alkalized or alkaline gel is contacted with a solution of a metal salt such as magnesium sulfate for a time sufficient to exchange and/or react the magnesium on the silica surface in place of the sodium.

In the preferred embodiment of our invention, the exchanged or reacted silica gel is dried. In another embodiment of our invention the exchanged or reacted gel can be used without drying or can be partially dried.

The product of our invention comprises a silica gel reacted with a metal, usually a metal with a valence of 2 or more. The metal is apparently distributed uniformly from the center of each particle or granule to the surface, and it is not in the form of a large metal oxide precipitates either in the pores or around the particles. The amount of metal reacted varies, but should be more than 0.65% wt/wt. The product can contain 5 to 60% moisture with the balance being SiO_2 . A preferred product of our invention has the following composition:

	% by Weight
Metal	0.7 - 15.0
SiO_2	60.0 - 94.0
H_2O	5.0 - 25.0

Our most preferred metal ion is magnesium, and we prefer to have about 1 to 5% present as Mg.

The first advantage of the product of our invention is exceptionally efficient chillproofing of beer and brewed beverages. In one experiment a commercially available silica hydrogel beer clarifier required sufficient product to yield 1500 ppm of SiO_2 to provide a chill haze reading after forcing of 38 ASBC FTU

ASBC = American Society of Brewing Chemists

FTU = Formazin Turbidity Units

approximately 75 FTU = 1 European Brewing Conference Unit

A composition of our invention containing magnesium provided an FTU reading of 23 at only 600 ppm of solids. To chillproof beer, 200 to 1500 ppm of the composition of our invention is introduced into the beer and allowed to contact the beer for a sufficient time to remove the chill haze elements. The spent composition is removed and the beer is now stabilized.

A second advantage of the product of our invention is that it can chillproof beers that cannot be stabilized by any dosage of silica gel alone. The dosage of our product required for these beers is not in excess of the usual 200 to 1500 ppm recited previously. Another advantage of our product is its rate of action. Our product chillproofs faster than silica hydrogel, as shown in Example 6.

Numerous methods of providing a combination of metals with silica gel to the chillproofing process have not provided behavior even approaching the efficiency of the product made by our process. A suspension of silica gel in a solution of magnesium sulfate does not exhibit the activity of our composition. For details see Example 4. Blends of magnesium silicate and silica gel have only slightly improved chillproofing activity when compared with silica gel alone, when used in high malt, difficult to chillproof beers. Our product provides much improved performance over a commer-

cial silica hydrogel as is shown in Example 2. Silica gel made with magnesium silicate added to the hydrosol prior to gelling is actually inferior to silica gel in chillproofing activity.

Examples

The following examples illustrate certain embodiments of our invention. These examples are not provided to establish the scope of the invention, which is described in the disclosure and recited in the claims. The proportions are in parts by weight (pbw) or percent by weight (% wt/wt) unless otherwise indicated.

Our chillproofing experiments were carried out as follows. Untreated beer was refrigerated at 0°C during storage and handling, and protected against oxygen by CO₂. The headspace O₂ level was less than 100 ppb during all handling. Time contact with the chillproofing agent started when an aliquot of beer was transferred into a tank containing a stirred deoxygenated slurry of chillproofing agent. The slurry contained 10% (w/v) chillproofing agent, and the volume was varied to provide the dose of agent desired. After the required contact time the beer slurry was pumped through a filter. After filtering, the beer was bottled anaerobically against CO₂ back pressure. The bottled beer was forced by incubation at 60°C for 5 days; then it was stored at 0°C for 2 days.

The haze was measured with an LG Automatic Haze Meter filled with ice water. The units are ASBC FTU. The instrument is standardized each day using membrane filtered water and a 431 FTU standard.

Example 1

A silica hydrosol containing 10% SiO₂ was prepared by instantaneously mixing solution of sulfuric acid and sodium silicate. The acid solution contained 19.71% H₂SO₄. The silicate solution has 3.17 pbw of SiO₂ for each pbw of Na₂O and contained 16.05% solids. The flow rates to the nozzle mixer were such that the hydrosol contained 10% SiO₂, 75% of the sodium in the silicate was neutralized, and the pH was above about 8. The hydrosol was sprayed into the air and allowed to form into spheres. The gel time was less than one second.

The gelled spheres were introduced into an aqueous solution of magnesium sulfate. The sulfate solution contained 5% MgSO₄ and upon addition of the silica gel had a pH of about 8.5 which persisted during the three hour contact time. The reacted gel was washed three times with deionized water to remove the sodium salts formed and the residual magnesium sulfate salts. The volume of water used in each wash step equaled the volume of the reacted gel. The gel was dried to a loss on drying (LOD) of 15% and milled to an average particle size of 17 microns. The product contained 2.5% MgO which is equivalent to the sodium which was not neutralized.

Example 2

The product produced as described in Example 1 and silica hydrogel, a commercially accepted chillproofing agent, were tested for chillproofing activity in a difficult to chillproof 80% malt beer.

Table 1

Chill Haze After Forcing (ASBC FTU)		
Dose (ppm)	Product Example 1	Commercial Silica Hydrogel
None	425	425
200	200	240
400	140	210
600	95	150
800	85	140

A chill haze of 100 FTU is often a goal which is believed to provide desirable stability for beer. These results indicate that 100 FTU can be achieved by a reasonable dose of our product, 600 ppm. The commercial hydrogel did not provide such a reading even at a dose of 800 ppm.

Example 3

The product of Example 1 and the commercial silica hydrogel were tested in a less difficult-to-chillproof 70% malt beer.

Table 2

Chill Haze After Forcing (ASBC FTU)		
Dos (ppm)	Product Example 1	Commercial Silica Hydrogel
0	495	495
200	140	190
400	90	160
600	80	100
800	78	100

These results also indicate the efficiency of our product in providing a FTU of 100 or less. Our product requires less than 400 ppm to achieve 100 FTU, while the commercial silica hydrogel requires 600 ppm.

Example 4

The product of our invention as described in Example 1 was tested and compared with silica gel and a silica gel suspended in a solution of MgSO_4 . Sufficient MgSO_4 was used to provide the same level of Mg that is provided by the product of our invention. The 80% malt beer was treated with 778 ppm of each agent. The results are summarized in the following table.

Table 3

Chill Haze After Forcing (ASBC FTU)	
Treatment Agent	Forced Chill Haze
None	777
Silica Hydrogel	330
Silica Gel + MgSO_4	323
Product of Example 1	206

These results indicate that the silica gel suspended in a solution of MgSO_4 provided about the same chillproofing performance as did the silica gel. The product of our invention provided significantly better chillproofing performance.

Example 5

A product similar to that described in Example 1 was prepared with calcium as the metal. Nitric acid was substituted for the sulfuric acid and the gel contained 10% SiO_2 . Twenty-five percent (25%) of the sodium was unneutralized. The gel was contacted with a solution of 0.5 molar calcium nitrate. The other steps remained the same. It was tested with the product of Example 1 and silica gel in a difficult-to-chillproof beer with 70% malt. The results are summarized in the following table.

Table 4

Chill Haze After Forcing (ASBC FTU)			
Dose (ppm)	Product Example 1	Product Example 5	Silica Gel
0	279	279	279
400	98	95	--
600	--	89	93

These results with others show that the products made by our process can achieve the desired reading of 100 FTU at a dose of about 400 ppm.

Example 6

The product of our invention as described in Example 1 (400 ppm) and a silica hydrogel (400 ppm) were used to stabilize beer with 80% malt. The FTU readings for various total contact times are summarized in the following Table.

Table 5

Chill Haze After Forcing (ASBC FTU)		
Total Contact Time (Minutes)	Silica Gel	Product of Example 1
0	402	402
2.08	--	270
2.77	322	--
2.82	346	--
3.41	--	200
6.18	--	209
6.86	273	--
11.53	232	--
11.96	--	174

These results indicate that our product is very effective in short contact times. Our product provides an FTU reading of 270 in about 2 minutes while the silica gel requires about 7 minutes to provide the same reading.

Claims

1. A composition for treating beer to prevent chill haze, said composition comprising a silica gel reacted with a metal ion and being characterized by a uniform distribution of the metal in the pores and on the surface of the silica, and wherein said multivalent metal is not precipitated in the pores of the silica or around the particles of silica, said composition being prepared by the steps of:

- a. combining a solution of sodium silicate or potassium silicate with a solution of an acid to form a silica hydrosol, the composition and proportions of said silicate and acid solution being such that 60 to 85% by weight of the Na_2O or K_2O in the silicate solution is neutralized and the hydrosol contains 8 to 12% by weight SiO_2 ;
- b. allowing said hydrosol to set to a hydrogel;
- c. granulating said hydrogel into discrete particles;
- d. contacting said hydrogel particles with a solution of 3 to 10% by weight of a salt of a multivalent metal and maintaining the pH of the mixture of hydrogel and solution at a value of about 7 to 10.5, whereby the metal reacts or exchanges with the silica but large precipitates of hydrous metal oxide do not form within the pores of the silica or around the silica particles;
- e. maintaining contact between the hydrogel particles and metal salt solution until the desired level of metal is reacted or exchanged with the silica;
- f. washing the reacted silica;
- g. drying and milling the reacted silica; and
- h. recovering the product silica.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the silicate is sodium silicate and the proportion of silicate and acid solutions are such that 70 to 80% of the Na_2O is neutralized.

3. A composition for treating beer to prevent chill haze, said composition comprising a silica gel reacted with a metal ion and being characterized by a uniform distribution of the metal in the pores and on the surface of the silica, and wherein said multivalent metal is not precipitated in the pores of the silica or around the particles of silica, said composition being prepared by the steps of:

- a. combining a solution of sodium silicate or potassium silicate with a solution of an acid to form a silica hydrosol, the composition and proportions of said silicate and acid solution being such that at least all of the Na_2O or K_2O in the silicate solution is neutralized;
- b. allowing said hydrosol to set to a hydrogel;
- c. granulating said hydrogel into discrete particles;
- d. washing said gel;
- e. adjusting the pH of said washed gel to an alkaline value.

f. contacting said hydrogel particles with a solution of 3 to 10% by weight of a salt of a multivalent metal and maintaining the pH of the mixture of hydrogel and solution at a value of about 7 to 10.5, whereby the metal reacts or exchanges with the silica but large precipitates of hydrous metal oxide do not form within the pores of the silica or around the silica particles;

g. maintaining contact between the hydrogel particles and metal salt solution until the desired level of metal is reacted or exchanged with the silica;

h. washing the reacted silica;

i. drying and milling the reacted silica; and

j. recovering the product silica.

4. The composition of claim 2 or 3 wherein the silica has reacted thereon at least 0.65% by weight of the metal.

5. The composition of claim 2 or 3 wherein the metal has a valence of 2.

6. The composition of claim 2 or 3 wherein the metal is magnesium or calcium.

7. The composition of claim 2 or 3 wherein the SiO_2 is about 60 to 94% by weight, the metal is about 0.7 to 15.0% by weight and the water is about 5 to 25% by weight.

8. The composition of claim 7 wherein the metal has a valence of at least 2.

9. The composition of claim 7 wherein the metal is magnesium or calcium.

10. A method to treat beer to prevent chill haze comprising contacting said beer with 200 to 1500 parts per million (ppm) of metal reacted silica gel for a time sufficient to remove chill haze components from the beer and then separating the composition from the beer wherein said metal reacted silica is prepared by the steps of:

a. combining a solution of sodium silicate or potassium silicate with a solution of an acid to form a silica hydrosol, the composition and proportions of said silicate and acid solution being such that 60 to 85% by weight of the Na_2O or K_2O in the silicate solution is neutralized and the hydrosol contains 8 to 12% by weight SiO_2 ;

b. allowing said hydrosol to set to a hydrogel;

c. granulating said hydrogel into discrete particles;

d. contacting said hydrogel particles with a solution of 3 to 10% by weight of a salt of a multivalent metal and maintaining the pH of the mixture of hydrogel and solution at a value of about 7 to 10.5, whereby the metal reacts or exchanges with the silica but large precipitates of hydrous metal oxide do not form within the pores of the silica or around the silica particles;

e. maintaining contact between the hydrogel particles and metal salt solution until the desired level of metal is reacted or exchanged with the silica;

f. washing the reacted silica;

g. drying and milling the reacted silica; and

h. recovering the product silica.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the silicate is sodium silicate and the proportion of silicate and acid solutions are such that 70 to 80% of the Na_2O is neutralized.

12. A method to treat beer to prevent chill haze comprising contacting said beer with 200 to 1500 parts per million (ppm) of metal reacted silica gel for a time sufficient to remove chill haze components from the beer and then separating the composition from the beer wherein said metal reacted silica is prepared by the steps of:

a. combining a solution of sodium silicate or potassium silicate with a solution of an acid to form a silica hydrosol, the composition and proportions of said silicate and acid solution being such that at least all of the Na_2O or K_2O in the silicate solution is neutralized;

b. allowing said hydrosol to set to a hydrogel;

c. granulating said hydrogel into discrete particles;

d. washing said gel;

e. adjusting the pH of said washed gel to an alkaline value.

f. contacting said hydrogel particles with a solution of 3 to 10% by weight of a salt of a multivalent metal and maintaining the pH of the mixture of hydrogel and solution at a value of about 7 to 10.5, whereby the metal

reacts or exchanges with the silica but large precipitates of hydrous metal oxide do not form within the pores of the silica or around the silica particles;

g. maintaining contact between the hydrogel particles and metal salt solution until the desired level of metal is reacted or exchanged with the silica;

h. washing the reacted silica;

i. drying and milling the reacted silica; and

j. recovering the product silica.

13. The method of claim 11 or 12 wherein the silica has reacted thereon at least 0.65% by weight of the metal.

14. The method of claim 11 or 12 wherein the metal has a valence of 2.

15. The method of claim 11 or 12 wherein the metal is magnesium or calcium.

16. The method of claim 11 or 12 wherein the metal reacted silica contains 60 to 94% by weight SiO_2 , about 0.7 to 15.0% by weight metal and about 5 to 25% by weight water.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the metal is magnesium and the beer contains at least 70% malt.

Patentansprüche

1. Zusammensetzung zur Behandlung von Bier zur Verhinderung der Kältetrübung, wobei die Zusammensetzung ein mit Metallionen umgesetztes Silicagel enthält und durch einheitliche Verteilung des Metalls in den Poren und auf der Oberfläche des Silicamaterials charakterisiert ist und wobei das mehrwertige Metall in den Poren des Silicamaterials oder um die Teilchen des Silicamaterials nicht präzipitiert ist, wobei die Zusammensetzung gemäß den Stufen:

a. Vermischen einer Lösung aus Natriumsilicat oder Kaliumsilicat mit einer Lösung einer Säure unter Bildung eines Silicamaterial-Hydrosols, wobei die Zusammensetzung und die Anteile des Silicats und der sauren Lösung so sind, daß 60 bis 85 Gew.-% Na_2O oder K_2O in der Silicat-Lösung neutralisiert werden und das Hydrosol 8 bis 12 Gew.-% SiO_2 enthält;

b. Stehenlassen des Hydrosols unter Abbinden zu einem Hydrogel;

c. Granulieren des Hydrogels zu diskreten Teilchen;

d. Behandlung der Hydrogel-Teilchen mit einer Lösung aus 3 bis 10 Gew.-% eines Salzes eines mehrwertigen Metalls und Aufrechterhaltung des pH-Werts des Gemisches aus Hydrogel und Lösung bei einem Wert von etwa 7 bis 10,5, wobei das Metall mit dem Silicamaterial reagiert oder einen Austausch erleidet, aber große Präzipitate aus wasserhaltigem Metalloxid nicht innerhalb der Poren des Silicamaterials oder um die Silicamaterial-Teilchen gebildet werden;

e. Aufrechterhaltung des Kontakts zwischen den Hydrogel-Teilchen und der Metallsalz-Lösung, bis der gewünschte Metallgehalt mit dem Silicamaterial reagiert hat oder ein Austausch stattgefunden hat;

f. Waschen des umgesetzten Silicamaterials;

g. Trocknen und Mahlen des umgesetzten Silicamaterials; und

h. Gewinnung des Silicamaterial-Produkts;

hergestellt worden ist.

2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Silicat Natriumsilicat ist und daß das Verhältnis von Silicat und Säure-Lösungen so ist, daß 70 bis 80% des Na_2O neutralisiert werden.

3. Zusammensetzung zur Behandlung von Bier zur Verhinderung der Kältetrübung, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Zusammensetzung ein Silicagel, welches mit Metallionen umgesetzt wurde und durch einheitliche Verteilung des Metalls in den Poren und auf der Oberfläche des Silicamaterials charakterisiert ist, und wobei das mehrwertige Metall nicht in den Poren des Silicamaterials oder um die Teilchen aus Silicamaterial präzipitiert ist, enthält, wobei die Zusammensetzung gemäß den Stufen:

a. Vermischen einer Lösung aus Natriumsilicat oder Kaliumsilicat mit einer Lösung einer Säure unter Bildung eines Silicamaterial-Hydrosols, wobei die Zusammensetzung und die Anteile des Silicats und der sauren Lösung

sung so sind, daß mindestens das gesamte Na_2O oder K_2O in der Silicat-Lösung neutralisiert worden ist;

b. Stehenlassen des Hydrosols unter Abbinden zu einem Hydrogel;

c. Granulieren des Hydrogels zu diskreten Teilchen;

d. Waschen des Gels;

5 e. Einstellung des pH-Werts des gewaschenen Gels auf einen alkalischen Wert;

f. Behandlung der Hydrogel-Teilchen mit einer Lösung aus 3 bis 10 Gew.-% eines Salzes eines mehrwertigen Metalls und Aufrechterhaltung des pH-Werts des Gemisches aus Hydrogel und Lösung bei einem Wert von etwa 7 bis 10,5, wobei das Metall mit dem Silicamaterial reagiert oder einen Austausch erleidet, aber große Präzipitate aus wasserhaltigem Metalloxid nicht innerhalb der Poren des Silicamaterials oder um die Silica-

10 material-Teilchen gebildet werden;

g. Aufrechterhaltung des Kontakts zwischen den Hydrogel-Teilchen und der Metallsalz-Lösung, bis der gewünschte Metallgehalt mit dem Silicamaterial reagiert oder einen Austausch erleidet;

h. Waschen des umgesetzten Silicamaterials;

i. Trocknen und Mahlen des umgesetzten Silicamaterials; und

15 j. Gewinnung des Silicamaterial-Produkts;

hergestellt worden ist.

20 4. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Silicamaterial mit mindestens 0,65 Gew.-% des Metalls umgesetzt worden ist.

5. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metall eine Wertigkeit von 2 besitzt.

25 6. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metall Magnesium oder Calcium ist.

30 7. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das SiO_2 in einer Menge von etwa 60 bis 94 Gew.-%, das Metall in einer Menge von etwa 0,7 bis 15,0 Gew.-% und das Wasser in einer Menge von etwa 5 bis 25 Gew.-% vorhanden sind.

8. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 7, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metall eine Wertigkeit von mindestens 2 besitzt.

35 9. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 7, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metall Magnesium oder Calcium ist.

40 10. Verfahren zur Behandlung von Bier zur Verhinderung der Kältetrübung, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Bier mit 200 bis 1500 Teilen pro Million (ppm) eines mit Metall umgesetzten Silicagels während einer Zeit behandelt wird, die ausreicht, die Komponenten, die die Kältetrübung verursachen, aus dem Bier zu entfernen, und daß dann die Zusammensetzung von dem Bier abgetrennt wird, wobei das mit Metall umgesetzte Silicamaterial gemäß den Stufen:

45 a. Vermischen einer Lösung aus Natriumsilicat oder Kaliumsilicat mit einer Lösung einer Säure unter Bildung eines Silicamaterial-Hydrosols, wobei die Zusammensetzung und die Anteile des Silicats und der sauren Lösung so sind, daß 60 bis 85 Gew.-% Na_2O oder K_2O in der Silicat-Lösung neutralisiert werden und das Hydrosol 8 bis 12 Gew.-% SiO_2 enthält;

b. Stehenlassen des Hydrosols unter Abbinden zu einem Hydrogel;

c. Granulieren des Hydrogels zu diskreten Teilchen;

50 d. Behandlung der Hydrogel-Teilchen mit einer Lösung aus 3 bis 10 Gew.-% eines Salzes eines mehrwertigen Metalls und Aufrechterhaltung des pH-Werts des Gemisches aus Hydrogel und Lösung bei einem Wert von etwa 7 bis 10,5, wobei das Metall mit dem Silicamaterial reagiert oder einen Austausch erleidet, aber große Präzipitate aus wasserhaltigem Metalloxid nicht innerhalb der Poren des Silicamaterials oder um die Silica-

55 material-Teilchen gebildet werden;

e. Aufrechterhaltung des Kontakts zwischen den Hydrogel-Teilchen und der Metallsalz-Lösung, bis der gewünschte Metallgehalt mit dem Silicamaterial reagiert oder einen Austausch erleidet;

f. Waschen des umgesetzten Silicamaterials;

g. Trocknen und Mahlen des umgesetzten Silicamaterials; und

h. Gewinnung des Silicamaterial-Produkts;

hergestellt worden ist.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Silicat Natriumsilicat ist und das Verhältnis von Silicat und Säure-Lösungen so ist, daß 70 bis 80% des Na_2O neutralisiert werden.

12. Verfahren zur Behandlung von Bier zur Verhinderung der Kältetrübung, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Bier mit 200 bis 1500 Teilen pro Million (ppm) eines mit Metall umgesetzten Silicagels während einer Zeit behandelt wird, die ausreicht, die Komponenten, die die Kältetrübung verursachen, aus dem Bier zu entfernen, und daß dann die Zusammensetzung von dem Bier abgetrennt wird, wobei das mit Metall umgesetzte Silicamaterial gemäß den Stufen:

- a. Vermischen einer Lösung aus Natriumsilicat oder Kaliumsilicat mit einer Lösung einer Säure unter Bildung eines Silicamaterial-Hydrosols, wobei die Zusammensetzung und die Anteile des Silicats und der sauren Lösung so sind, daß mindestens das gesamte Na_2O oder K_2O in der Silicat-Lösung neutralisiert worden ist;
- b. Stehenlassen des Hydrosols unter Abbinden zu einem Hydrogel;
- c. Granulieren des Hydrogels zu diskreten Teilchen;
- d. Waschen des Gels;
- e. Einstellung des pH-Werts des gewaschenen Gels auf einen alkalischen Wert;
- f. Behandlung der Hydrogel-Teilchen mit einer Lösung aus 3 bis 10 Gew.-% eines Salzes eines mehrwertigen Metalls und Aufrechterhaltung des pH-Werts des Gemisches aus Hydrogel und Lösung bei einem Wert von etwa 7 bis 10,5, wobei das Metall mit dem Silicamaterial reagiert oder einen Austausch erleidet, aber große Präzipitate aus wasserhaltigem Metalloxid nicht innerhalb der Poren des Silicamaterials oder um die Silicamaterial-Teilchen gebildet werden;
- g. Aufrechterhaltung des Kontakts zwischen den Hydrogel-Teilchen und der Metallsalz-Lösung, bis der gewünschte Metallgehalt mit dem Silicamaterial reagiert oder einen Austausch erleidet;
- h. Waschen des umgesetzten Silicamaterials;
- i. Trocknen und Mahlen des umgesetzten Silicamaterials; und
- j. Gewinnung des Silicamaterial-Produkts;

hergestellt worden ist.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11 oder 12, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Silicamaterial mit mindestens 0,65 Gew.-% Metall umgesetzt worden ist.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11 oder 12, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metall eine Wertigkeit von 2 besitzt.

15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11 oder 12, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metall Magnesium oder Calcium ist.

16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11 oder 12, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das mit dem Metall umgesetzte Silicamaterial 60 bis 94 Gew.-% SiO_2 , etwa 0,7 bis 15,0 Gew.-% Metall und etwa 5 bis 25 Gew.-% Wasser enthält.

17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 16, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metall Magnesium ist und daß das Bier mindestens 70% Malz enthält.

Revendications

1. Composition de traitement de la bière pour empêcher le voile de réfrigération, ladite composition comprenant un gel de silice ayant réagi avec un ion métallique et étant caractérisée par une distribution uniforme du métal dans les pores et sur la surface de la silice, et dans laquelle ledit métal polyvalent n'est pas précipité dans les pores de la silice ou autour des particules de silice, ladite composition étant préparée par les étapes consistant à :

- a. associer une solution de silicate de sodium ou silicate de potassium avec une solution d'un acide pour former un hydrosol de silice, la composition et les proportions desdites solutions de silicate et d'acide étant telles que de 60 à 85% en masse du Na_2O ou K_2O dans la solution de silicate sont neutralisés et l'hydrosol contient de 8 à 12% en masse de SiO_2 ;
- b. laisser ledit hydrosol se durcir en un hydrogel ;
- c. granuler ledit hydrogel en des particules discrètes ;

- d. mettre en contact lesdites particules d'hydrogel avec une solution contenant de 3 à 10% en masse d'un sel d'un métal polyvalent et maintenir le pH du mélange de l'hydrogel et de la solution à une valeur comprise entre environ 7 et 10,5, le métal réagissant de ce fait avec la silice ou effectuant de ce fait un échange avec celle-ci, mais de grands précipités d'oxyde de métal hydraté ne se formant pas de ce fait dans les pores de la silice ou autour des particules de silice ;
- e. maintenir le contact entre les particules d'hydrogel et la solution de sel de métal jusqu'à ce que le niveau souhaité du métal ait réagi ou effectué un échange avec la silice ;
- f. laver la silice ayant réagi ;
- g. sécher et mouler la silice ayant réagi ; et
- h. récupérer le produit silice.
2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le silicate est le silicate de sodium et les proportions des solutions de silicate et d'acide étant telles que de 70 à 80% en masse du Na_2O sont neutralisés.
3. Composition de traitement de la bière pour empêcher le voile de réfrigération, ladite composition comprenant un gel de silice ayant réagi avec un ion métallique et étant caractérisée par une distribution uniforme du métal dans les pores et sur la surface de la silice, et dans laquelle ledit métal polyvalent n'est pas précipité dans les pores de la silice ou autour des particules de silice, ladite composition étant préparée par les étapes consistant à :
- a. associer une solution de silicate de sodium ou silicate de potassium avec une solution d'un acide pour former un hydrosol de silice, la composition et les proportions desdites solutions de silicate et d'acide étant telles qu'au moins tout le Na_2O ou K_2O dans la solution de silicate est neutralisé ;
- b. laisser ledit hydrosol se durcir en un hydrogel ;
- c. granuler ledit hydrogel en des particules discrètes ;
- d. laver ledit gel ;
- e. ajuster le pH dudit gel lavé jusqu'à une valeur alcaline ;
- f. mettre en contact lesdites particules d'hydrogel avec une solution contenant de 3 à 10% en masse d'un sel d'un métal polyvalent et maintenir le pH du mélange de l'hydrogel et de la solution à une valeur comprise entre environ 7 et 10,5, le métal réagissant de ce fait avec la silice ou effectuant de ce fait un échange avec celle-ci, mais de grands précipités d'oxyde de métal hydraté ne se formant pas de ce fait dans les pores de la silice ou autour des particules de silice ;
- g. maintenir le contact entre les particules d'hydrogel et la solution de sel de métal jusqu'à ce que le niveau souhaité du métal ait réagi ou effectué un échange avec la silice ;
- h. laver la silice ayant réagi ;
- i. sécher et mouler la silice ayant réagi ; et
- j. récupérer le produit silice.
4. Composition selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans laquelle la silice a réagi sur la surface avec au moins 0,65% en masse du métal.
5. Composition selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans laquelle la valence du métal est 2.
6. Composition selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans laquelle le métal est le magnésium ou le calcium.
7. Composition selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans laquelle le SiO_2 constitue environ 60 à 94% en masse, le métal constitue environ 0,7 à 15,0% en masse et l'eau constitue environ 5 à 25% en masse.
8. Composition selon la revendication 7, dans laquelle la valence du métal est 2.
9. Composition selon la revendication 7, dans laquelle le métal est le magnésium ou le calcium.
10. Procédé de traitement de la bière pour empêcher le voile de réfrigération, comprenant la mise en contact de ladite bière avec 200 à 1500 parties par million (ppm) de gel de silice, ayant réagi avec un métal, pendant une durée suffisante pour retirer de la bière les composants du voile de réfrigération, puis la séparation à partir de la bière de la composition dans laquelle ladite silice ayant réagi avec un métal est préparée par les étapes consistant à :
- a. associer une solution de silicate de sodium ou silicate de potassium avec une solution d'un acide pour former un hydrosol de silice, la composition et les proportions desdites solutions de silicate et d'acide étant

telles que de 60 à 85% en masse du Na_2O ou K_2O dans la solution de silicate sont neutralisés et l'hydrosol contient de 8 à 12% en masse de SiO_2 ;

b. laisser ledit hydrosol se durcir en un hydrogel ;

c. granuler ledit hydrogel en des particules discrètes ;

d. mettre en contact lesdites particules d'hydrogel avec une solution contenant de 3 à 10% en masse d'un sel d'un métal polyvalent et maintenir le pH du mélange de l'hydrogel et de la solution à une valeur comprise entre environ 7 et 10,5, le métal réagissant de ce fait avec la silice ou effectuant de ce fait un échange avec celle-ci, mais de grands précipités d'oxyde de métal hydraté ne se formant pas de ce fait dans les pores de la silice ou autour des particules de silice ;

e. maintenir le contact entre les particules d'hydrogel et la solution de sel de métal jusqu'à ce que le niveau souhaité du métal ait réagi ou effectué un échange avec la silice ;

f. laver la silice ayant réagi ;

g. sécher et moudre la silice ayant réagi ; et

h. récupérer le produit silice.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, dans lequel le silicate est le silicate de sodium et les proportions des solutions de silicate et d'acide sont telles que de 70 à 80% du Na_2O sont neutralisés.

12. Procédé de traitement de la bière pour empêcher le voile de réfrigération, comprenant la mise en contact de ladite bière avec 200 à 1500 parties par million (ppm) de gel de silice, ayant réagi avec un métal, pendant une durée suffisante pour retirer de la bière les composants du voile de réfrigération, puis la séparation à partir de la bière de la composition dans laquelle ladite silice ayant réagi avec un métal est préparée par les étapes consistant à :

a. associer une solution de silicate de sodium ou silicate de potassium avec une solution d'un acide pour former un hydrosol de silice, la composition et les proportions desdites solutions de silicate et d'acide étant telles qu'au moins tout le Na_2O ou K_2O dans la solution de silicate est neutralisé ;

b. laisser ledit hydrosol se durcir en un hydrogel ;

c. granuler ledit hydrogel en des particules discrètes ;

d. laver ledit gel ;

e. ajuster le pH dudit gel lavé jusqu'à une valeur alcaline ;

f. mettre en contact lesdites particules d'hydrogel avec une solution contenant de 3 à 10% en masse d'un sel d'un métal polyvalent et maintenir le pH du mélange de l'hydrogel et de la solution à une valeur comprise entre environ 7 et 10,5, le métal réagissant de ce fait avec la silice ou effectuant de ce fait un échange avec celle-ci, mais de grands précipités d'oxyde de métal hydraté ne se formant pas de ce fait dans les pores de la silice ou autour des particules de silice ;

g. maintenir le contact entre les particules d'hydrogel et la solution de sel de métal jusqu'à ce que le niveau souhaité du métal ait réagi ou effectué un échange avec la silice ;

h. laver la silice ayant réagi ;

i. sécher et moudre la silice ayant réagi ; et

j. récupérer le produit silice.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 11 ou 12, dans lequel la silice a réagi sur la surface avec au moins 0,65% en masse du métal.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 11 ou 12, dans lequel la valence du métal est 2.

15. Procédé selon la revendication 11 ou 12, dans lequel le métal est le magnésium ou le calcium.

16. Procédé selon la revendication 11 ou 12, dans lequel la silice ayant réagi avec le métal contient de 60 à 94% en masse de SiO_2 , d'environ 0,7% à 15,0% en masse de métal et d'environ 5 à 25% en masse d'eau.

17. Procédé selon la revendication 16, dans lequel le métal est le magnésium et la bière contient au moins 70% de malt.